PIRATES PLY THEIR TRADE

Long Island Sound Infested With Daring Buccaneers.

Vessel Owners Suffering From Their Depredations Organize an Expedition to Capture the Marauders. Washington Man's Steam Pleasure Boat Takes Part in the Chase.

Greenport, L. I., Sept. H.-Yacht owners whose craft lay Monday night in Deer ing's Harbor suffered heavy losses through the depredations of daring Sound pirates. Sails, ropes, chains, anchors and other Sails, ropes, chains, anchors and other movable articles were stolen by wholesale. So incensed are the owners that three expeditions went out yesterday in search of the thieves, who, it is believed, were on a sail boat. Sound men, on steam yachts, patrolled the surrounding waters, and had the pirates been overhauled they would the pirates been overhauled they would the boys say, it turned over and over, so have had to surrender or fight.

Scores of yachts are anchored in the harbor during the summer season. On some of them members of the crew sleep at night, but others have no occupants, their owners having homes on Shelter Island. It was these latter that the pirates visited, showing that they had studied the habits of the yachtsmen. No alarm was given during the night, and it was not until yesterday morning that the robberies were discovered. Then there was the seepest indignation on the part of the

Thieves Dismantle the Ships.

Charles H. Otis, of Brooklyn, a member of the Shelter Island Yacht Club, found that the mainsail and jib of his sloop yacht Hermes had been carried away, and from his cutboat Sito the mainsail was missing. From the carboat Marula, owned by a Mr. Jenkins, of Brooklyn, the mainsail was gone, and a sharple and sail, owned by Piel Brothers, was taken. A pawl belonging to the Shelter Island Yacht Club, which was moored to the clubhouse float, at Chequit Point, was taken. Brighton Brothers' sloop Nueva was stripped of blocks and tackle, and her halyards were slashed right and left.

Brass cardocks were stolen from the Pinson, owned by Mr. Eitlake. The depredations were not confined to the Shelter Island side alone. The pirates crossed over to the Greenport side and stole about \$100 worth of property from
Dr. T. L. ireland's sloop yacht Meda, including a suit of clothes, bedding, marine
glasses, brass lanterns, anchor cable and
many other articles. Anchors and cables stolen from the Avis, owned by Capt. Louis Swift, and from a boat owned by Capt, Wallace Reeves.

Pleasure Cruisers In Pursuit. When the extent of the robb.ries became known expeditions were o ganized to pursue the pirates, but there was some delay in getting started. A sailing vessel puinted black was seen stealing out of the harbor at dawn, with all canvas set, and it is supposed the thieves were on her. The stolen property could not have been carried away except by a craft of

onsiderable size, J. L. Hutchinson, of Washington, D. C., a summer resident of Shelter Island, of-fered the use of his swift steam yacht Vanish for the first expedition. Constable Beeve, with several citizens, all of them well armed craised in the Vanish through Gardiner's Bay, but returned without suc-

Commodore Edson's steam yacht Claymore, with Constable Howard and several and people of Argentina believe there is men, started at noon. She returned late in the aftersoon, after covering a wide stretch of surrounding waters, without discovering a clew to the pirates.

Teputy Sheriff Fred Boath, of Southold, in the organization and equipment of the beaded a third expedition in a naphtha

there is a feeling of anger over the rob-beries. The harbor fast night was closed.

PLANS FOR NEW WARSHIPS.

Contracts to Be Given for the Maine Ohlo and Missouri.

The naval board of construction has recommended to Secretary Long that contracts for the construction of the proposed battleships Maine, Ohlo and Missouri be awarded to the Cramps. Union Iron Works and Newport News Compa-

If the board's recommendation is adopted, as will probably be the case, the Government will be in possession thirty-three months hence of three of the finest battleships in the world. Each vessel is to have a displacement of about 12 506 tons, a bunker canacity of 2,000 tons of coal and a steaming radius of 10,000 knots at ten knots per hour. The battieships are to be practically duplicates of the Illinois, the Alabama and the Wissin, except that they are to have an in crease of not to exceed twenty feet in length, to provide space for the additional machinery and coal.

The board recommends that in the contracts a provision be inserted fixing the length of the vessels at not exceeding 528 feet. The ships on trial must exceed a speed of eighteen knots, otherwise the builders will be liable to heavy penalties The contracts will probably be awarded

Centracts for the construction of tor-pedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers save not yet been awarded in conse-mence of a protest made by the Gas Engine and Power Company, of New York, against the awarding of a contract to William R. Trigg, of Richmond. It is William R. Trigg, of Richmond. It is dyspepsia by the use of the new discovaried by the Gas Engine and Power Company that the bid of Mr. Trigg was regular. The protest has been specified by the says: "The patient was a man who

boats and torpedo boat destroyers under construction is proceeding with a rapidity gratifying to the department. The battle-ships Keursarge and Kentucky are 66 and 65 per cent completed, respectively, and ht to be in commission some time during the coming year. The Alabama is 62 per cent finished. The Illinois, which will be launched next month, has attained a percentage of 53 and the Wisconstn 44

Pacific Coast, will undergo her official trial on October 1. The Parragut, which is & per cent completed, sustained a severe accident while on her builders is a per land used four boxes he was to all appearances fully cured.

"There was no more acidity or sour watery risings, no bloating after meals, the appetite was vigorous and by blowing out all her cylinder heads and of solid, healthy flesh.

"Although Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are advertised and sold in drug stores, yet ready for her official trial before November. The Davis and Fox, also under conton physician's line of remedies, as

Philadelphia, is 20 per cent completed, and will be ready for trial in two weeks. The destroyers Dahlgren and T. A. M. Craven are 88 and 75 per cent completed, and will be ready for trial early next year. The destroyers Stringham, Goldsborough and Bailey are 48, 23 and 25 per cent completed, respectively. The submarine ter-pede boat Plunger is 85 per cent completed, and the training ship Chesapeake 17

the advisability of equipping the protect-

ed cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis with more formidable armament than they now

A SAN FRANCISCO MYSTERY. Head of a Woman Seen Floating in

the Bay. San Francisco, Sept. H.—The dis of a human arm floating in Lake Merritt, in the vicinity of Oakland, and the previous sighting of a woman's head in San ARMED YACHTS IN PURSUIT Francisco Bay, near East Berkeley, may result in the uncovering of some foul

> Physicians do not agree as to whether the arm is that of a woman or a man. If it is that of a woman, she was evidently a working woman, as the hand is large and calloused. If it is that of a man, it would seem that if a crime was commitwould seem that if a crime was commut-ted there were two victims instead of one. The arm was the left forcarm and had been cut from the body by some one more or less acquainted with surgery. The dead person was not drowned, to judge from the dismemberment of the body and the post mortem use of the knife on the recovered arm.

the boys say, it turned over and over, so that they were able to view it on all sides The boys have told their story several times without any variation from the first

Medical students state that while it is sometimes customary to get rid of cer-tain parts of dissecting room subjects by tain parts of dissecting room subjects by casting them into the bay, it is rare for any one to dispose of a head or skull in that manner. A woman's head would not be thrown into the bay. The closest watch is being kept for the reappearance of the

CHILE PREPARES FOR WAR

Differences With Argentina Approach the Danger Line.

RAISING A LARGE ARMY

Land Forces to Be Increased to One Hundred Thousand Men Owing to a Prospective Rupture Growing Out of the Boundary Dispute-Bo-

livia's Hand in the Quarrel.

Valparaise, Chile, via Galveston, Texas, Sept. 14.-Chile is increasing her army to more than 100,000 men. This course has been determined upon as a response to the continued opposition of Argentina to the proposal of general arbitration to settle the boundary dispute.

On high authority, it is stated, that On high authority, it is stated, that Bolivia has entered into secret alliance with Argentina against Chile. The reason for this is said to be Bolivia's expectation that the protocol with Peru will be passed by the Chilean congress. This would toke away all hope of a port on the Pacific for her, and her trade interests would naturally incline her to support Argentina. port Argentina.

The chambers have been permanently assembled here for the purpose of approving the protocol with Peru. The situntion, therefore, in view of the contin-ned disagreement of the boundary commissions is most serious

Argentina Wants Peace

Buenes Ayres, Argentina, via Galves-on, Texas, Sept. 14.—The government in the organization and equipment of the army and navy.

The government declares it will not create difficulties with Chile or provoke a war, but it is preparing to meet any situation. It will insist on the enforce-ment of all existing treaties bearing on the boundary question.

The people are spontaneously offering funds to uphold the government. The business world, however, shows confi-dence in the preservation of peace, there being no alarm on the exchanges, According to the Prensa, the differ-ences between the Chilean and Argentine experts appointed to settle the boundary dispate involves \$1,000 square kilometers of lead

Lima, Peru, Sept. 14.-It is rumored here that the promoters of the present agitations in various quarters of Perc have obtained assistance in money and arms from Argentina and Ecuador. The Peruvian government requested the Argentine minister to notify three so-called Argentine tourists that they outh before 3 o'clock Wednesday after-oon, as otherwise they would be exposed to arrest without protection from the Argentine legation.

INTENSE SUFFERING

From Dyspepsia and Stomach Trouble.

Instantly Relieved and Permanent ly Cured by Stuart's Dyspensia Tablets.

A New Discovery, But Not a Patent Medicine.

Dr. Redwell relates an interesting as ount of what he considers a remarkable cure of acute stomach trouble and chronic

Company that the bid of Mr. Trieg was irregular. The protest has been referred to the Judge advocate general for decision.

The protest has been referred to my knowledge for years and suffered to my knowledge for years with dyspepsia. Everything he at seemed to sour and create acid and gases in the storach; he had pains like rheumatic to the back, shoulder blades, and limbs, fullness and distress after eating poor appetite and loss of flesh; the heart became affected, causing palpitation and sleeplessness at night.

"I gave him powerful nerve tonics and blood remedies, but to no purpose. As an experiment I finally bought a 50-cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at a drug store and gave them to him. Almost immediate relief was given and after he had used four boxes he was to all

between ten and twelve pounds in weight

struction on the Pacific Coast, are respec-tively \$8 and \$4 per cent completed, and will be tried within the next month.

The MacKenzie, under continue to any physician's line of remedies, as they are perfectly harmless and can be given to children or invalids or in any condition of the stomach with safety, being harmless and containing nothing but vegetable and fruit essences, pure pepsin and Golden Seal. "Without any question they are the

safest, most effective cure for indiges tion, biliousness, constipation, and all de-rangements of the stomach, however

slight or severe." Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are made by the Stuart Co., of Marshall, Mich., and

per package.
Little book on stomach diseases malle sistant Secretary Allen is considering free. Address Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. Hecht & Company.

The deepest cuts in boys' clothing

that have been made yet are now in force—we have gone through the stock and marked everything at prices that plainly tell of our determination to be prid of the stocks before we are ready

to take in the new building.
You can get the boy a new suit or an extra pair of pants at a very great saving—and with school time so near, the offerings are most opportune. Prices are cut without regard for profit—we are satisfied to get cost even-just to see the stock get smaller before moving time comes. Remember our invitation—you may have your purchases "charged" and pay the bill as you can.

School suits, \$2.49.

Choice of boys' knee pants, medium weight, all-wool suits, which belong to \$4.50, for \$2.49. The vestle style is in sizes from 3 to 8 years, and the double breasted style is in sizes from 7 to 16 years.

Youths' suits, \$2.75.

Choice of fine, all-wool, cassimere suits, made in the latest style, with every care-perfectly tailored, in factwhich sold at \$4.50 and \$5-for \$2.75. Medium weight and just right for wear between now and winter.

75c knee pants, 49c.

Choice of boys' knee pants, of fine, all-wool materials, which are the regu-lar 75c kind, for 49 cents tomorrow. If the boy can make out with an extra pair of pants, this is a splendid opportunity to save the price of an en-

Hecht & Company 515 Seventh St.

LOVE IS COLOR BLIND.

The Scotch Lassic Is True to Her Dusky Sweetheart.

New York, Sept. 14.-Smiling and conented because the hard-hearted immigration authorities had allowed her to join her sweetheart, Maggie Woods was married yesterday to Martin V. Hamilton a stalwart negro, to wed whom she had ome all the way from Dalkeith, Scotland. The bridegroom's lawyer, a colored politician, the clergyman's wife and baby, and two reporters were the witnesses of the ceremony.

The girl landed here last Thursday, but he officials refused to release her because he declared her intention to marry Hamilton. They were greatly disturbed, and they heaped arguments upon her against the marriage. Sentimental persons all over the country wrote letters to her urging her to give up her sweethear: and she weakened enough to sign an affidavit for the commissioners that she would not marry the man, A special board of inquiry was convened.

of inquiry was convened.

At the meeting yes, erday D. Macon
Webster, of No. 33 Pine Street, appeared
for Hamilton. Miss Woods costy repudiated her affidavit, or rather withdrew
her statement. She would marry Martin, she said. The Rev. P. Butler Thomp-kins, pastor of St. James' Presbyterian Church, in West Thirty-second Street, assured the board that the marriage would take place. The commissioners de-cided that there was no law to hold the girl, and she drove off contentedly with Hamilton and the minister.

The wedding took place at the clergy-man's home. No. 426 West Thirty-third Street, at a quarter after five o'check. George E. Wibecan, ir., a politician from Brooklyn, who had assisted Hamilton in rescuing his bride from the commissioners, stood on one side of the tiny parlor with Mr. Webster. The bride and bride-groom stood with their backs to the window, the minister in front of them, and at the back of the room were the minister's wife, a pretty white woman, and the

reporters.

Chad in his best clothes, Hamilton stocd erect, towering above the girl beside him.

Her eyes were downcast and her cheeks Guards patrol certain streets, refusing Guards patrol certain streets, refusing the streets of t were read. The clergyman read the Pres byterian marriage service, while bride's hand lay in that of her husbs She retired after the ceremony, and Mr. Hamilton told how happy both of them were. The Rev. Mr. Tompkins, Mr. Webster and Mr. Wibecan then discussed with great heat, the course of the au-thorities in detaining the blushing bride. They cited numerous instances where in-termarriage of the race had resulted hap-pily, and were very severe upon those persons who would offer objections. Hamilton is employed by an asphalt ompany, and has a home ready for as vife in Newark. The certificate, which he clergyman must return to the com-

NURSE JUNIA M'KINLEY

missioners, states that he is thirty-three years old, and in color "brown."

Good Work of a Cousin of the Presi

President McKinley's cousin, Miss Ju nia McKinley, has been doing herole work is a nurse at Camp Hobson, near Atanta, Ga.

She established a dietary kitchen there about two months ago, which, from the utset, was a success, and of great beneit to the sick soldiers.

It was by no means an easy undertaking for Miss McKinley, who is but thirty years old, and who had never had any experience of this nature, but by hard work and perseverance she became suc cessful. Miss McKinley found more dif-ficulty in obtaining drugs than any other supplies, and she was only able to secure them by making a purchase and charging

the bill to the Red Cross Society.

Miss McKinley at first confined herself
to the dietary kitchen, but when she learned that nurses were needed for the typhoid fever ward at Camp Hobson, she offered her services, which were glad-ly accepted. Miss McKinley has written wice to the President of her experience t Camp Hobson, and in each letter aid that she was receiving much ouragement from the result of her work Miss McKinley will remain with the distary kitchen for several weeks more,

A GOOD POSITION VACANT. A Place on the American-Canadian

Commission. In accepting a place on the Peace Commission, Senator Gray will create a vacancy in the American representation of the joint United States-Canada Com-

mission, and considerable speculation is being indulged in at the present time as to who will be his successor. Former Secretary Foster and Secretary Anderson of the Commission are now in the city, preparing for their departure for Quebec, about the end of the present week, to attend the joint meetings which will be resumed on the 20th fr stant. Several consultations have al-ready been held with President McKinley stant. in regard to the work of the Commission

Candidate for Congress.

A delegation of colored citizens from the Ninth district of Virginia called yesterday upon James M. Ricks, the well known colored lawyer, to urge him to run for Congress in the Ninth Virginia district. Mr. Ricks comes from Wythe County, in that district, where he always made his home, and where all his relatives still reside. He intimated to the mmittee that he would run, and Stewart M. Lewis left at once for the district arrange for a series of meetings, at hich Mr. Ricks will address his friends. THE BROOKLYN IN PERIL.

Went Hard Aground While Cruising New York, April 14.—It has just becom snown here that the American navy came near losing one of its big cruisers in the waters about Santiago. Notes The Brooklyn, more than a month ago

when running through the shallows that are to be found near the mouth of Guantanamo Harbor, ran hard and fast aground. For a time-it was feared that the cruiser could not be got off without serious damage. But at high tide seven of the transports and converted yachts made fast with mammoth hawsers, and after a long pull and a hard pull, the Brooklyn, with her propeliers lashing the water into foam, slid into deeper water. Admiral Schley ordered an immediate and thorough examination to be made by divers, who reported that they could not see that the ship had been damaged in any way. Since coming north, however t has been discovered that the Brooklyn essitate an overhauling that will require at least three months in the docks.

YIELDING TO LAWTON.

Cuban Generals Turning Over Their Forces to the American General. Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 14.-Gens. Cobreco, Castillo, Pedro, and Perez and other insurgent leaders have turned over their commands to Gen. Lawton. Gen. Perez has an army of 8,000 men in the vicintly of Guantanamo, which he will lisband this week by order of Gen. Cas-

There is now a general desire on the part of the Cuban soldiers to disband, as they have learned that the question of back pay will not be considered by the

YELLOW FEVER IN PONCE

First Appeared Among the Nineteenth Infantry.

THE SITUATION IS SERIOUS

Dangers of its Spreading Owing to the Debilitated Condition of Many Recuperation of the Sick-Measures to Check Its Ravages.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 14.-Yellow fever has appeared among the troops at Ponce. There has been one death, and four cases of the disease were officially acknowledged as such on last Fri-

A strict censorship was immediately imposed, and the censor has refused to permit any news whatever to be cabled The fever appeared first in the Nine-

teenth Regular Infantry, which has been on guard at the city jall, where many malefactors are confined. Private Minor, of Company E, who had been placed in the general fever ward of the main hospital, died on Fri-day. The autopsy disclosed that the cause of death was yellow fever beyond

An Illinois private, whose name is not given died in the convalescent camp on Thursday after three days illness, and was buried in an adjoining camp within two hours. Some of the surgeons say the case was virulent typhold fever, but others say that typhoid fever never tells

in three days. That the situation is considered serious is evident, but stringent precautions have been taken to prevent its spread. The hospitals are all in excellent shape and intelligently and skillfully managed. A board of surgeons, especially convok-ed to consider the cause and remedy, is now in vestigating. Surgeon General Sternberg has been notified.

ne and passing others. A guard in the nain roads to and from the city also re-

erday, estensibly on account of a hurri-There was no hurricane, and they went to escape quarantine. A large num-ber of Spanish prisoners, in quarters at the barracks, have been sent into camp The quartermaster's depot has been re-

moved to Arroyo. Civil prisoners seen removed from the Jall, which been fumigated. The surgeons think they can hold the disease in check.

The only danger is that it may spread owing to the debilitated condition of many of the soldiers. The las, weekly sick re-port showed more than 1,600 ill in the southwestern military district, being more

than 25 per cent of the total strength. There is imperative need for ships t convalescents North, as there is ab lutely no recuperative power in the climate. If the fever once gets a good foot hold a fearful tale will be told.

FOR A GREATER CHICAGO.

Movement for the Annexation of

Chicago, Sept. 14.-The city council has started a movement for a Greater Chicago by the passage of a resolution calling for a constitutional convention. The present government of the city cannot be changed unless authorized by the legislature, and the power of that body is limited by the present law of the State, so that nothing can be done unless the constitution be changed. It is planned to make the towns of Evanston, Cicero and Proviso part of Chicago, and then incorporate the remaining twenty-three towns of Cook County into the adjoining counties of Kane, Lake and McHenry,

This would increase Chicago's population about 100,000. The plan also con-templates the limitation of Cook County to the limits of the Greater Chicago thus formed, and the doing away with the different township organizations in the city. Chicago is now governed under a law framed for towns and villages which does not meet the needs of the municipality. As the various towns have been annexed to the city they have retained their town ship organization, until at present there are seven distinct township governments in the city, each authorized to levy taxes. The new plan would work a reform, in that it would abolish these different governments and put them all under one management.

> Cause and Effect. (From the Philadelphia Item.)

The continued coolness of the weather Gen. Miles, on reaching Washingt

Week-End Facursions via 3. & 0. From Washington to Annapolis Junc-tion, Frederick, Charlestown, and intermediate points at greatly reduced rates. Tickets sold Saturday and Sunday dur-ing the season, valid for return until Monday following. je10-w&f

'Here's to the maiden of hashful fifteen; Here's to the widow of fifty; Here's to the flaunting, extravagant queen, And here's to the housewife that's thrifty.

Let the toast pass, Drink Heurlch's Maerzen to the lass; I'll warrant she'll prove an excuse for the glass."

OVER PORTO RICAN HILLS

Gen. Brooke's Journey From Guayama to San Juan.

GREETINGS ALONG THE WAY

Macins' Chief of Staff Meets the American Commanding officer at Rio Pedras and Escorts Him to the Captain General's Summer Paince-Inside the Spanish Lines.

New York, Sept. 14.-Gen. Brooke's entry into San Juan, Porto Rico, is described in a letter to the Herald, dated from that city on September 7.

From Guayama to San Juan, along the great military road, says the writer, is a journey well worth the tourist's attention. Ordinarily it is made in a single day in coaches, by changing horses every two or three hours. Gen. Brooke, however, took three days for the trip, although, even encumbered by a wagon train, he might easily have made it in two. But the general was not in a hurry and preferred to travel leisurely and get more than a passing glimpse in transit

of the territory he will probably govern for a period. Gen. Brooke and his staff, about 19 'clock last Saturday morning, mounte their horses in the pretty plaza at Guay-ama, and commenced the long-delayed journey to the capital of Porto Rico. An hour earlier the wagon train, consisting hour earlier the wagon train, consisting of about twenty army schooners and half a dozen ambulances, had started, for the teamsters knew it was a long, hard pull to the crest of the range of mountains which separate Guayams from Cayey. For a few miles the staff and the troop of regular cavairy which served as an except maintained a sharp trot. In this manner, the cames of our troops were manner the camps of our troops were passed and the ascent begun. When the steep grade was met the pace was slowed to a walk, which was maintained until the summit was reached.

Climbing Uphill to Cayez. Up, up, stretched the road, mile after mile, winding snakelike around the mountain sides, skirting deep ravines, or leaping them on substantial bridges of solid masonry. The slopes were covered of the Soldiers-Climate Prevents with coffee plantations, and extensive groves of cocoanut and banana trees. On sheer precipices perched the thatched sheer precipies permed the thatened huts of the natives, seeming to need only a puff of wind to send them tumbling into the villages. As greater altitude was attained, it seemed miles to the bot-tom of the valleys, and the people working in the fields looked no larger than

> Finally, the road made a turn which brought into view, far into the distance, Guayama, nestling among trees, and sur-rounded by miles and miles of sugar cane, marked by roadways, like a vast checker board. Above the foliage rose the spires and done of the church, said to be the finest on the island. The wayon train had long since been passed by the general and his escort, and the far-thest American outpost left miles be-hind.

> Up, up, still wound the road, smooth as an asphalt street, and so perfectly graded that only the panting of the horses and mules and the taut traces told of the steepness of the climb. As mountain after mountain was scaled we thought it must surely be the last, but there was always another just as lofty right ahead. At last, the easing of the grade told we were near the summit. What was probably the thousandth abrupt corner was turned, and there, a quarter of a mile ahead, was a blockhouse, above which floated a white flag. The Spanish lines and the summit had been reached after a steady pull of more than three

hours. As Gen. Brooke and his escort approached the Spanish lines an officer and staff advanced to meet them. Courteous

earnest. Hait way down a swing around a sharp curve brought the village of Cayey into view, lying far below in the midst of extensive rice plantations.

Once inside the Spanish lines, members of the Guardia Civil were frequently encountered. The Guardia Civil in Puerto Rico, as in Spain, is composed of picked selected from the army for som ac of heroism. These men are mounted and always travel in pairs, being a sort of su-perior constabulary and much dreaded by the natives. As Gen. Brooke passed they nvariably stood at attention on each side of the road and saluted by presenting

arms.
Inside the Spanish lines the natives lined the road by hundreds, eager to care. a glimpse of the Americans. Cayey was ched in the middle of the afternoon. The Spanish officer, being of inferior rank, met with a polite but rather frosty reception, and was requested by Gen. Brooke to precede him into the

CRITICAL

During the Battle of Santiago.

SICK OR WELL, A RUSH NIGHT AND DAY.

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba Were All Heroes-Their Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Day.

P. E. Butler, of pack train No. 3, ing from Santiago de Cuba, on July 23, says: "We all had diarrhea in more or less violent form, and when we landed v had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush and rush night and day to keep the troops supplied with ammuni-tion and rations, but, thanks to Chamberlain's Colic. Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy, we were able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely be-lieve that at one critical time this mediwas the indirect savior of our arif the packers had been unable to work there would have been no way of getting supplies to the front. There were no roads that a wagon train could use. My comrade and myself had the use. My comrade and myself had the good fortune to lay in a supply of this medicine for our pack train before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it ab-solutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Ia. For sale by Henry Evans, wholesale and retail druggist, 938 F Street northwest, and Conn. Av. and S St. N. W., and 1428 Md. Av. N. E.

FORTUNES IN CUBA,

The Land of Continual Harvest.

Cuban Land and Trading Co.,

Washington, D. C.

Is a Home Enterprise by Home People.

Read the List, You Know Them All.

HON. JOS. L. HANCE, President. Revently U. S. Consul (6 years) at Cardenas, Cubs., HON. R. G. DYRENFORTH, 1st Vice President. Patent Attorney. Formerly Com'r of Patents. HON. WM. PITT KELLOGG, 2d Vice President. Formerly Governor and U. S. Senator from La. HON. THOS. H. McKEE, Secretary. Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives, U. S. A. FRANK A. SEBRING, Assistant Secretary. Clerk C. S. Police Court. Formerly Assistant Cashier Ohio National Bank.

FREDERICK A. STIER, Treasurer. Cashier Lincoln National Bank, Washington, D. C. MAJ. T. D. KELEHER, Assistant Treasurer. Paymaster, U. S. Army.

HON. JOHN H. OBERLY, Auditor. Former member U. S. Civil Service Com. and Com'r Indias Affairs.

Z. B. BAHBITT, M. D., Assistant Auditor. Physician and Surgeon.
HON, TRACY L. JEFFORDS, Attorney. Attorney-at-Law. Former As-'t U. S. District Attorney.
HON, JOS. H. BRIGHAM, Supt. of Agriculture. Ass't Secretary Dep't of Agriculture, U. S. A.
HON, S. S. YODER, Sup't of Real Evate. Formerly Member of and Segrent at Arms, H. of R.
D. L. FERGUSON, Special Agent, Researchy with the Clyde Steamship Company.
COL, B. L. FARINHOLT, Special Agent, Ball Estate and Commercial Agent, Baltimore.
HON, J. M. HISTON, Prest. Consolidated Invst. Co., Fotmerly U. S. Treasurer.
HON, CHAS, G. CONN, Former Member of Congress. Mantr. Brass Band and String Instruments,
JOHN G. SLATER, Treasurer and Manuscer. Ins. and Banking Co. of Virginia.
A. C. GLANCY, Real Estate, Loans, and Insurance.
GEO, R. WOODWARD, Passenger Conductor N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R.
THOS, W. SHIPLEY, Passenger Conductor N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R.

A Syndicate of Common People,

Organized to buy, sell, and deal in real estate in Cuba and Porto Rico, and to carry on, on a large scale, a general agricultural, trading, and colonizing business in those islands.

Sugar, tobacco, fruit, and timber lands—the richest in the world—can now be hought for from FIVE to TWENTY per cent of their value, and this company proposes to secure several thinsand acres of the best land on the islands and to at once set about improving and cultivating the same with a view to paying good dividends, and

You are invited to participate in the enterprise.

A small amount of stock of this company has been placed on the market at a price within reach of all, to secure which the citizens of Washington will be given the first chance.

A description of Cuba, its delightful climate, and wenderful resources, together with a ment of the plans and prospects of the company and the liberal terms upon which stock can ecured can be had by dropping a postal card or calling at its office.

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to witness the entrance of the American troops. On all faces shone giad smiles of welcome, but fear of the Spanish effectually checked anything like a demos stration. There was one exception to this rule. A diminutive Porto Rican, who had followed the Americans on foot from Guayama, had the nerve to display a small American flag on his hat. These were the only Stars and Stripes in sight, and evidently displeased a member of the Guardia Civil, who attempted to arrest the man. But the Porto Rican brushed the soldier aside with a gesture of dis

lain.
"Americano," he said proudly. Money to the tiny flag in his hat. The Guardia Civil stood aside, abashed and uncertain, while the Porto Rican walked on unmo-

In the town the streets were so blocked with people that progress was difficult, but there was no demonstration. Here and there an aged, white-haired man brushed away a tear of heartfelt thankfulness. These people had waited so lo and anxiously for the coming of t Americans that they had almost come doubt it. But now, sure enough, t lberators had come, and while they coul not cheer or wave American flags, thei deference and respect spoke in every at

illude and gesture. Some whispered to their neighbors, asking if the handful of men they saw constituted the entire American army. Before a dwelling in a street just off the plaza stood a file of the Guardia Civil, at its head a gray-headed sergeant, his breast covered with medals. This was the house reserved for Gen. Brooke. The general dismounted and entered, followed by his staff. The troop of cavalry and the wagon train passed through the town and went into camp in a meadow near the road to Albonito. Clerks attached to the foad to Albonito. Clerks attached the headquarters, staff officers and newspape men soon filled the two small hotels to overflowing, and many were compelled to seek accommodations for the night is private residences, where hospitality wa

freely tendered.

Further on to Caguas. From Cayey to Caguas, the second greetings were exchanged and the halt was made. The Spanish soldiers crowded the sides of the road, eager to see their late enemies. There was little delay. Gen. Fred Grant, who, with his staff, had accompanied Gen. Brooke so far, turned back to Gunyama and the cardicade moved on. The grade was now downward and the traveling easier, although the scenery lost none of its picturesque. Virtually, adjacent population lined the road, continually offering water and fruit to the Americans. Five hours brought us over a lofty range of hills and through a broad, fertile valley to Caguas. Caguas is an important town, and now contains more than 1,000 Spanish regulars, which constituted the garrisons at Aibonito and Guayama. This influx of troops has overcrowded the town, all the empty houses being occupied by soldiers, and especially stout old gentlemen—a class that should have well comed a change—were convinced that the stage was the most comfortable, rapid stage was the most comfortable, rapid stage was the most comfortable. accommodate himself and immediate staff, but the bulk of the headquarter attaches were compelled to shift for themselves, with scant success. Here, as at Cayey, the entire population turned out. Two companies of Spanish troops

were drawn up in honor of Gen. Brooke, and saluted when he passed. It is but little more than two hours by coach from Caguas to Rio Piedras, but it required four hours for the cavalry horses to walk the distance of twenty-five kilometers. The journey was over Half a mile from the town an officer of the Guardia Civil, attended by an escott of four men, met Gen. Brooke and wel-comed him on behalf of the Spanish com-from Caguas by a detail of Spanish troops as a courtesy. In Rio Piedras and San Juan the pro-Spanish sentiment

is very strong, but the people, prompted by curiosity, turned out en masse. Gen. Brooke was met by the chief of staff of Gen. Macias and escorted to the captain general's summer residence, which had been prepared for his recep-tion. Rio Piedras is an aristocratic suburb of San Juan, five miles out, and is connected with the capital by a narrow-gauge steam railroad. On the day following his arrival at Rio

Piedras Gen. Brooke, attended by his staff, entered San Juan and formally called upon Gen. Macias. The reasen the American general called first upon the Spanish general is that the latter outranks the former.

GROWTH IN TRANSIT.

From the Old-Fashloned Stagecoach to the Electric Car. (From the New York Sun.)

The beginning of the work of substitut ing the underground trolley for the cable on the Broadway line is a cheering evidence of progress and another kick at the pessimists. The Broadway cable line itself is only a few years old, and it is now to be superseded just as it took the place of the horse cars, and as they, in their turn, drove from the street those busses or stages that were long the most conspicuous objects on Broadway, except, perhaps, the Broadway squad. Boys and the good. girls who know not stages are growing up. Since those perambulators of Broad-way disappeared from it, hundreds of thousands of persons have come to town to whom a Broadway stage would be

parkway of old coaches do they steer their secular mags and complaining stages? The censorious marked a ten-dency to inflammation in the countertheir secular nags and complaining stages? The censorious marked a tendency to inflammation in the countenances of some of these charioteers and accused them of rum. Such is human justice. Their language went to their faces, Millions of umbrellas were shaken wrathfully at them. Policemen's clubs like groves of locusts surrounded them. They had to make change. No wonder they were incarnadized. Let us hope that in the limbo of coaches they have the happiphess of running over everybody and neve-to-line any passenger out.

What a wagging of beards and heads there was when it was proposed to have

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norse cars on broadway many con-servatives, and especially stout old gen-tlemen—a class that should have wel-comed a change—were convinced that the stage was the most comfortable, rapid, and desirable means of urban transportation in the world. Look at London. Lak at Paris. What in thunder do we want of horse cars on Brondway? They never can run there! There wil be a perpetual block. Traffic will be stopped, and perpetual confusion will result. Then a let of people who never parade themselves nor go to see anybody else parade, mourned over the spoiling of Broadway, dead henceforth, they thought, to military and festal processions, political marches, and even chowder clubs. There was no room for horse cars on Broadway. tion in the world. Look at London. Look was no room for horse cars on Broad-way, anyway. Who would ride in them? This is scarcely an exaggeration of the talk of many worthy clizzens some thir-teen or fourteen years ago. But the teen or fourteen years ago. But the horse cars came and conquered, and it eemed as if they had always been there; and the thought of Broadway without them was like the thought of the world without man. Presently the horses dis-appeared, and strange craft called cable cars were sighted. At first these seemed to be about twice the size of the Ark. Compared with the "liggers," or with the little smoking cars that used to run on the Sixth Avenue line in prehistoric times they were of respectable size and they were gradually succeeded by bigger ones. Then the open car, the last best gift of car makers to man, and likewise to women—who really shouldn't be so fend of the four rear seats—turned up. Now the cable, with its jerks and joins, is to make way for the electric system. The cable is an estimable invention, but the motion of the present Madison Avenue of the present madison and the motion of the present Madison Avenue of the present Madison Avenue of the present made with the nue cars, for instance, compared with the

Broadway cars, is as velvet to the jump-ing toothache. What a hullabaloo there was over the eccentric running and refusal to run of the cable cars at first! They have be-come docile since. The dangers and dis-comforts of the curves have been abated. Now another step in the way of speed and comfort is to be taken. Moreover, the cheking of Broadway will be helped romewhat when some of the Broadway electric cars can be switched off at Astor Place and sent up Madison Avenue Thus, in the matter of cars, as in

everything else, the better thrusts out American Cuba. (From the Chicago Record.)

thousands of persons have come to town to whom a Broadway stage would be about as much of a curiosity as a sedan chair or a berlin.

Where are those old drivers, a gifted and explosive race, skilled pilots in the currents of Broadway? In what spectral currents of Broadway? In what spectral parkway of old coaches do they steer their secular mags and complaining wages? The censorious marked a tenwages? The censorious marked a tenwages?